THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9701. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5. 1783.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

MR ARNOUS (a native of FRANCE) proposes, as formerly, to open a separate Classe for the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, at his house in Strachan's Close, first turnpike, fourth door of the flair.

He will likewise, as usual, give private Lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen at their own lodgings.

N. B. As the above-mentioned house to which he is now removed affords accommodations for one or two young Gentlemen as Boarders, Mr Arnous assures them, that all imaginable care shall be taken to render their situation agreeable, and to facilitate their knowledge in the language, both from the advantages resulting from his lessons and conversation.

For further particulars, apply to Dr Blacklock, Chapel of Ease, or Mr Balfour bookseller at the Cross.

A GENERAL MEETING, adjourned from the 20th of December last, of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Owners and Lessees of Coals, Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, is to be held on Wednesday the 19th of November, at Walker's Tavern, in Fisher Court, at 12 noon.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

THE intention of this Meeting is, 1st, To obtain, if possible, by proper applications at London, an abatement of the duty on Scotch coals, which pay much higher, both coastways and when exported, than they ought to do, on account of the great inferiority of their strength and quality in general, compared with that of English coals. This circumstance was overlooked at the time coal-duty was laid on in Scotland, by 5th Anne; for when Oliver Cromwell united the two kingdoms, Scotch coals were, *from justice, not favour*, rated lower, and paid a much lower duty than English; and the small coals and chews paid but half of that lower duty.

2dly, To obtain a liberty of exporting Scotch culm or panwood, at a low duty, as is done in Wales, for 6d. and 12d. a chalder, while they pay about 8s. 6d. a chalder, so that immense quantities of this article of our produce perish, and are totally lost to this country, for want of consumption. To obtain liberty also to pay the coasting duty of culm for the burning of lime at the ports of shipping, and that free for the improvement of land should pass free of dispatches; both which are allowed in Wales, and some parts of England.

3dly, To have the limits of the estuary rivers or friths in Scotland ascertained, to distinguish them from open sea, especially those of the Solway and Clyde, on part of both which coasting-coal-duty is judged to be improperly levied, as none is exacted in similar friths or rivers in England.

4thly, To obtain a regulation of Custom-house fees on coals shipped coastways, and exported in Scotland, which are subjected at present to, sen, perhaps twenty times as much on their value, as are paid on coals at Newcastle and Whitehaven; and it is proposed, that we should pay no higher rates than the English do, so as to put us on an equal footing with them at the foreign and London markets, on the great branch of our native export.

5thly, To obtain a restoration of the legal privileges of the river Forth, in particular, which our ancestors left us secured by the treaty of Union, free of all custom-house dispatches for the trade carried on upon it within the island of Man. This is in conformity with the invariable practice [illegible] rivers, and even that of the Upper Clyde where the City of Glasgow has nobly maintained the full legal privileges of its river for about 30 miles below Broomielaw Quay. But the traders on the Forth being more scattered in situation, and less attentive, have suffered this fine river, by degrees, and chiefly since the year 1723, to be entirely stript of its legal privileges, and all converted into outer open sea-coast, for the advantage of Custom-house officers.

It is notoriously known to what an inconceivable degree the navigation of the Forth, even as high as Stirling Bridge, has been illegally oppressed by the exactions of custom-house officers, especially during the last fifteen years, to the very great hurt of the trade, manufactures, and agriculture of this part of the kingdom.

The benefit of the river is now in some degree lost for the transportation of small quantities of different kinds of goods, especially of coals and corn, which, being unable to bear these exactions, are frequently obliged to be carried by land, in place of using it or the Glasgow canal; and we are justly made the scoff of English traders who come here, and now the perfect Freedom of navigation on their similar rivers.

Noblemen, Gentlemen, Merchants, and others from different parts of the kingdom, who wish to promote the interest, and support the honour of their native country, in the above respects, are entreated to attend the Meeting by themselves or doers. The General Convention of Boroughs join in the application about our different friths, and the regulation of fees; and the whole of what is proposed was much approved of by a meeting of gentlemen, delegates from all our different counties, held in Edinburgh last year about the distilleries. The Boroughs instruct their different members of Parliament thereon; and it is to be hoped the heritors of the different counties, especially of those who are most interested in river navigation, or coal-duties, will support and recommend the same to their respective members; there being good reason to expect success in what is wanted, by a vigorous and steady application.

Any advice to the Meeting from persons who cannot attend, may be addressed to Mr John Buchan writer to the signet, their clerk, and to whom any persons or societies willing to contribute small sums towards defraying the expence of the applications, may pay in or remit the money.

RECENT CURES, not published before.

Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, Childrens Eruptions, &c. &c.

To Mr. SPILSBURY, CHEMIST, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

SIR, OCTOBER 22, 1783.

SOME years back I had a violent fever, by which my leg was affected, and four years ago it broke out in large holes, and was attended with a scurvy and great pain, so that I was confined in a helpless state. About eighteen months ago, hearing of the many cures your Drops had performed, I procured a few bottles, and found wonderful relief. My leg has been healed up these twelve months, and the scurvy removed from my leg. Further particulars may be known by calling at my house, No. 291, White Chapel Road, London.

AL. GUTERIDGE.

Also a YOUNG GIRL, fifteen years of age, whose father worked with Mr Seaton jeweller, in Gutter-lane, Cheapside, London, has been cured by a few small bottles of my Drops, of a scorbutic humour which had settled on the lower part of her face. She was so bad, as to wear a linen mask over the part affected. F. SPILSBURY.

These valuable drops are sold by J. Caw, at Mr Elliot's, Edinburgh; by Messrs Duncan, Glasgow; Wilson, Dumfries; Thompson, Aberdeen; Patton, Montrose; Elliot, Kelso; and Sharp, Inverness.

Where may be had, Mr Spilsbury's Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, &c. with the particulars of eighty cures, lent to read gratis.

Of J. Caw, as above, may be had,

Dr Smith's Specific Drops, at 3s. and 6s. each bottle.

A new supply of his Restorative Drops, at 11s. 6d. are just arrived, warranted fresh.

Also his Treatise on the Venereal Disease, price 1s. 6d.

WHEREAS the Pavement and Water-runs on both sides of the road at Easter Duddingston are in very great disrepair, particularly to the eastward of the Free Church, notice is hereby given to the neighbouring heritors, to repair the same opposite their respective properties; declaring those who refuse to make the necessary repairs within three weeks from this date, that application will be made to the Dean of Guild Court for warrant to make the repairs, at the expence of the heritors.

Edin. 4th Nov. 1783. WILLIAM SPROT, Fiscal.

Not to be repeated.

MONEY WANTED TO BORROW At the Term of Martinmas.

TWO different Sums of 1500 l. each, upon good personal security. Apply to George Leith writer, George's Square.

TO be SOLD, by auction, for account of the Underwriters, at the Warehouse of William Sibbald and Co. in Leith, on Tuesday the 11th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A few Tons of DAMAGED HEMP, FLAX, and CODILLA, lately arrived from St Petersburgh.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1783.

Begins drawing the 17th of November—Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

THE Tickets and Shares of Tickets, from a Half to Sixteenth, in variety of numbers, are sold and registered by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

At the Toy shop and State-Lottery Office,

Opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

On account of MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, LONDON, Where all business respecting the Lottery is transacted, by authority from Government, and no where else in Scotland.

At their office in last and former Lotteries, the following capital prizes were sold and shared, viz. Three of 20,000 l. Five of 10,000 l. Eleven of 5000 l. Seventeen of 2003 l. Thirty-four of 1000 l. and Forty-three of 500 l.

THE SCHEME.

No. of Prizes		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 40,000
2		10,000		20,000
3		5,000		15,000
8		2,000		16,000
16		1,000		16,000
30		500		15,000
150		100		15,000
300		50		15,000
15,525		20		310,500
16,036 Prizes,				L. 462,500
First drawn ticket for the first twelve days, 300 l. each,				6,400
Ditto the 13th day				1,000
Ditto the 19th day				1,500
Ditto the 22d day				1,000
Ditto the 25th day				3,000
Ditto the 28th day				3,000
The last drawn ticket				1,000
31,964 Blanks				
48,000 Tickets,				L. 480,000

PRESENT PRICE OF SHARES.

Half,	L.	8	0	Eighth,	L.	2	2 0
Fourth,		4	0	Sixteenth,		1	1 0

All Shares, sold at this Office, which is duly licensed, are stamped and secured, pursuant to act of parliament. Those drawn prizes will be paid at Lady-day without any deduction, and at the current value as soon as drawn.

The Purchaser of a FOURTH at this office will, without the expence and risk of sending to London, receive as under, viz.

L. 5,000	if a prize of	20,000	L. 250	if a prize of	1,000
2,500	if a prize of	10,000	125	if a prize of	500
1,250	if a prize of	5,000	25	if a prize of	100
750	if a prize of	3,000	12 10	if a prize of	50
500	if a prize of	2,000	AND		
375	if a prize of	1,500	5	if a prize of	20

The purchaser of a HALF will receive twice the above sums.

The purchaser of an EIGHTH will receive one half of the above sums. And

The purchaser of a SIXTEENTH will receive one fourth of the above sums.

Country correspondents may have Tickets and Shares sent on remitting bills at sight, or a short date.—Schemes to be had gratis at the Office.—Letters post paid duly answered.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, October 27.*

The House having met, according to adjournment, Sir Arthur Brooke, Sir Edward Newenham, Henry Flood, Esq; the Right Hon. Owen Wynne, and some other members, were sworn in and took their seats.

Sir *Francis Hutchinson* moved some amendments to the present laws for regulating contested elections. Agreed to.

The proper officers presented at the bar several accompts which had been called for on a former day by various members.

Read the answer to the address of the House, and ordered to be entered on the Journals.

Mr *Foster* moved, that the supply be granted to his Majesty. Agreed to, and the Committee ordered to sit to-morrow.

The proper officer presented at the bar an account of all old and new drapery, upholstery ware, cotton goods, &c. imported into this kingdom, with their value; as also the number of yards of linen, linen yarn, wool, and hays yarn, exported from the 25th March 1781, to the 25th March 1783.

Mr *Foster* read and moved some regulations, copied, he said, from the English Journals, for giving in lists of all objectional votes in counties, on contested elections, to the opposite parties. Mr Beresford, jun. moved an amendment, that cities and boroughs be included.—Agreed to.

Mr *Hartley* renewed his former motion, that the House present an address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, praying him to give orders that the proper officers do take bond of indemnity for all corn and flour imported (according to a former proclamation) until the law should be passed to give the same sufficient authority.

To this motion Mr *Hartley* observed, that bread was still kept at 7 lb. 3 oz. for a shilling; that notwithstanding the many hopes formed of an encrease, it only amounted to three drachms in eleven days. That the poor were in so distressed a situation, that famine would ensue, unless some relief could be afforded; and a famine would have ensued before, had it not been for the interference of Earl Temple and his Excellency the present Lord Lieutenant. There had been a great error committed in taking off the inland bounty for corn and flour, which in some measure caused the present scarcity. He said there was now one vessel in the river with 1100 barrels of corn; and that unless this expedient were taken advantage of, it would be leaving the poor in the torment of Tantalus, with bread at their lips, and not suffered to taste it.

The motion was violently opposed by Mr *Foster* and Sir *Barrake Langrishe*, whose arguments went to prove, that taking off the present duty would be the ruin of the tillage and the farmer it was intended to protect. That the harvest was abundant, though the late favourable weather had kept every man so busy in sowing seed for the next season, that there was no time left for threshing corn and bringing it to market. It was argued, that this was well known to all the House, and every gentleman who had travelled through the country; and that if the ports were again opened, the farmer would, in future, neglect that cultivation of the soil for which he received no encouragement.

The *Recorder* opposed to these arguments the miserable situation of the city of Dublin; its famishing manufactures, and the deplorable situation of the poor in general. He was as much a friend to the tillage lands as any gentleman; but he could not conceive that vessels hired hitherto under the confidence of the proclamation, should be sent to unload their cargoes at another market. A violent step had been taken in a former session, by decreasing the bounty, which, in his opinion, had operated more against tillage than any encouragement given to importation.

The Principal Secretary of State (Mr *Hutchinson*) did not rise to oppose any expedient for relief of the poor; but the harvest was a good one, though, for the reason already stated, corn was not brought to market so soon as could be wished. In regard to any disappointment of foreign vessels, it is well known that the proclamation was decisive in its limits to the 15th of September; and though it might give temporary relief, it was highly productive of mischief, as it would raise the price of corn, if the motion did not pass, and then be an oppression, instead of relief, to the poor.

The *Recorder* said, that could not produce the effect, because it is well known, farmers must send in corn to obtain money to pay their rents.

The *Attorney-General* took a decided part against the motion. He went into the evil consequences of passing laws, and then suspending them. Every part of the kingdom had a right to look for a similar suspension of every law which they thought disagreeable. He had then in his hand a motion of indemnity for having made the law in regard to corn on the June proclamation. Must that be followed by another act of indemnity? On information that corn was grown cheap, the Privy Council had that day taken off the embargo on the exportation of corn; and must Parliament contradict the measure? A committee should be appointed, and a conference held with the Upper House, who might probably reject what they should pass there, before such a measure could be with propriety acceded to.

The question being now put, that the bonds of indemnity pass for fourteen days only, in order to discharge the corn now in port, and that on its way to port, the whole passed in the negative.

Sir *H. Cavendish* moved, that the proper officer do lay before the House an account of the several sums of public money paid into the national Bank, when paid, and by whom.

This drew on a short debate like cross-purposes; but coming to understand each other, the motion was carried.

Sir *Edward Newenham* observed, that he received particular pleasure in seeing the Speaker, Mr Pery, re-elected to that station, which he had supported during the two former parliaments, with so much honour to himself, and so much advantage to his country: In him, he said, every virtue and every qualification, necessary to support that dignity, were united.

A severe illness prevented his attendance there before the recess; but he was happy to find his Right Hon. colleague had anticipated those motions he intended to have moved, in order to ground a bill for Protecting Duties, as he was decidedly of opinion, that no other measure would restore our manufactures, or support them when restored; that he was confident the zeal, perseverance, and abilities of Mr Gardiner, would insure success to his laudable and patriotic endeavours in favour of the starving manufactures of Ireland.

He said, that, though not perfectly recovered in his health, he came to attend his duty this day, in order to lay before Parliament information of the greatest national importance, and therefore requested the attention of the House for a few moments. His information was contained in a letter from a nobleman of exalted rank in France, dated the 2d of October 1783; an extract of which he read as follows:

"Notwithstanding your friends have spoken about including Ireland in the commercial treaty now pending between Great Britain and the United States of North America, the British Commissioner has not done it: I am inclined to think the question was asked him, and he (Mr Hartley) wrote home for instructions, but none have arrived; therefore you have no time to lose in taking proper and speedy measures to have Ireland included by name; otherwise there will arise numberless doubts, delays, and misunderstanding between the two countries, and which may prove equally detrimental to both. The treaty is now open, and may possibly be soon reassumed. I am confident that the American Ministers, Mr Adams, Dr Franklin, and Mr Jay, will most cordially agree to include Ireland, and give her every possible equal commercial advantage, but it cannot be done unless Ireland is included in that or some other treaty."

In a letter he received from a gentleman now in Philadelphia, but a member of the first consequence in the state of Virginia, dated the 4th of last September, the following hint is given:

"Should a commercial treaty between these States and Great Britain be agitated, I would recommend it to you to have

your kingdom specifically mentioned, either in the body of the treaty, or by an additional article, for it seems that your Parliament is now the sole regulator of Irish commerce, consequently if Ireland is not mentioned, your ships will be delayed, and your merchants suffer materially by the omission: You will find it better to settle those matters at first, than leave them open to future disquisition; it will also be requisite for you to have consuls or agents appointed in these States, as circumstances may frequently require their interposition in the naval and mercantile line. Suppose a dispute (as two have lately occurred between Captain Gibson of the Mayflower, and Captain Traynor of the Betsey) should arise between the owners or Captains of an Irish and English ship, and such dispute to be immediately cognizable by the State in whose harbour such ships should happen to be, that nation must suffer which has not a Consul or agent to support its rights, or solicit the protection of the State."

He had, he said, thought it his duty to lay the above information before the House, but he did not intend to embarrass Government by tendering any motions or resolutions at present, he only solicited justice for his country, and requested that those whose duty it is would take those matters into immediate consideration: The treaty continued open on the 4th of this month; no time, not even one post, ought to be lost: The treaty might be signed and Ireland left out; if that should happen, this nation will experience greater difficulties than we suffer by the omission of Ireland in the treaty with Portugal; this House will then be forced to take it up in the warmest manner, and send Commissioners to Paris. For the present he should leave it in the hands of those who have power and abilities to do us justice, and trusted they were desirous of preventing future jealousies.

Mr *Pelham* bore witness to the good intentions of England, and promised he would take pains to clear up this matter to the satisfaction of the nation.

Mr *Gardiner*, after adverting to the distressed situation of the manufacturers of this country, moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state and trade of the manufacturers of this kingdom, and what may tend to improve the same; and also to inspect into their import and export, and to report their opinion thereon.

Ordered; and the Committee to meet to-morrow.

Mr *Fitzgibbon* moved an amendment of an act for recognizing such English laws as may be deemed expedient for this Kingdom. Agreed to.

Mr *Gardiner* presented a petition from the House of Industry; and then moved, that the proper officer do lay before the House all the receipts and disbursements of money of the Linin Board, from its original institution to the 25th of March 1783; and the different heads under which they were received and expended. Agreed to.

Mr *Foster* moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate and promote the commercial intercourse between this country and America. Agreed to.

Sir *Henry Cavendish* said, he would make the following motions to-morrow: "That the condition of the kingdom requires, that all practicable retrenchments be made, consistent with the honourable support of his Majesty's Government;"—"That no money be granted for the encouragement and support of any manufactures whatsoever;"—and, "That no money be granted on petitions or addresses made to his Majesty for encouragement of private undertakings."

The *Attorney General* moved for leave to bring in bills for regulating the Post-office and Court of Admiralty; as also a bill of indemnity for importing corn by proclamation in June last. Ordered accordingly.

TUESDAY, *October* 28.

The order of the day being read for opening the committee of accounts, the House resolved itself into a grand committee, the Right Hon. John Foster in the chair, but immediately adjourned to the next day, and the House re-assumed.

The Right Hon. *Luke Gardiner* moved, that the proper officer lay before the House the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandize imported from Great Britain for the ten years, ending the 25th of March last. That the proper officer lay before the House an account of all old and new drapery imported during the same period, distinguishing their qualities and prices. That the proper officer lay before the House an account of yarn exported from hence to Great Britain during the above period. That the proper officer lay before the House an account of all woollens exported antecedent to the year 1692. All which were ordered accordingly.

Sir *Henry Cavendish* moved, That the proper officer lay before the House an account of all pensions on the civil establishment, that have ceased by death or otherwise, from Lady-day, 1781, to Lady-day, 1783. That the proper officer lay before the House an account of the applications of several sums for the use of the coal-yards in Cork and Dublin. The sums paid in premiums to fishing vessels. The particulars of 56,000l. issued from the Treasury, under the head of general officers. Ditto of sums, under the head of incidental charges. Ditto of premiums to vessels with Irish coals brought to Dublin. Ditto of salaries on the revenue establishment. Ditto under the head of wine-warrants.

Mr *John Toler* said, it has been a matter of the greatest notoriety, and of late came peculiarly under his cognizance, that there was no house of correction, or place of hard labour, for enforcing the law, which condemned to such punishment felons, or other criminals, formerly cast for transportation; he therefore would not delay the House with any preface, but move "That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the act inflicting the punishment of hard labour on persons hitherto cast for transportation."

The *Recorder* supported the motion, and on account of its great expediency, requested it might be brought as speedily forward as possible, at least before Christmas. Leave was granted.

The *Provost* made some pertinent observations on the necessity there was to bring in a bill for the relief of persons acquitted on the charges of felonies, and other crimes, who lay in for their fees; and for a compensation to the officers that might suffer thereby, and mentioned his intention of extending the provisions of the bill to prisons and places of confinement, on which occasion, he mentioned an anecdote of Mr Howard a gentleman in England, who possessed an estate of about 1000 l. per annum, when after his benevolence and humanity, having made all happy about and dependant on him, being appointed sheriff of his county, and having thereby opportunities of seeing prisons, he formed the humane design of visiting all the prisons in England, going from county to county, inspecting every prison and dungeon, and travelled last year on that errand upwards of 4000 miles. The last session of Parliament the thanks of the House of Commons were voted to him. "I care not a rush for their thanks," said he, "I don't desire it." He was asked what he would have: I would, said he, deliver from prison persons acquitted who are lying for their fees; A sum accordingly was granted for the purpose of indemnifying the officers who were likely to suffer on the occasion. In this country, the relief for persons acquitted by proclamation or otherwise, is by a grand-jury presentment, but I have known grand-juries refuse to present on various pretences. I would have it therefore be no longer optional in grand-juries.

Mr *John Toler* asked would not this be proper if it came as a report from the committee appointed to inspect into the condition of gaols?

The *Provost* differed in opinion, and having moved leave to bring in a bill pursuant to his design, was granted.

Mr *John Toler* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the furtherance of justice, by enforcing the recovery of recognizances. Leave was granted.

Mr *Grattan* presented from the committee appointed to draw up the same, "a bill to ascertain the qualifications of persons elected to serve in Parliament." Read a first time.

[By this bill any person is ineligible who is not possessed of a landed property of 300 l. per ann. Dublin city and University excepted.]

The *Provost* wished it might extend to all cities and towns corporate.

The *Recorder* was of the same opinion, as many persons possessed of personal property were quite as independent as men, who, though they had large possessions, still wished for more: instanced the virtuous conduct of Andrew Marwell, and said a bill similar to this was daily abused in another country.

Sir *Henry Cavendish* then proceeded to make his promised motion: "Resolved, that the condition of this kingdom requires every practicable retrenchment, consistent with the safety and honour of the state."

Mr *Mason* said, that as the committee of accounts was now open, it would be better to wait until it reported, as then necessary facts would be truly stated, and, of consequence, the motion was now premature; if, therefore, it was not withdrawn, he would move the previous question.

Sir *Henry Cavendish*: It is from the papers before you I proceed; therefore there is no necessity for delay. If ever there was a time when economy was necessary, it is now, and I think there is a prospect of success: It was the intention of the Duke of Portland, when he was here, seriously to have entered upon the great business of retrenchment, and the present Lord Lieutenant encourages us, in his speech from the throne to go on; and he is well inclined, if he is suffered to follow his inclinations; economy is the principle of his administration. I will, therefore, from the accounts before you, and former documents, state the circumstances of the nation. At Lady-day 1775 we had no national debt, but, on the contrary, 470,000 l. in the Treasury; at present we owe near two millons. In 1755, the pensions, on our establishment, were only 78,000 l. and in 1771, they amounted to 179,000 l. and since that time all the establishments have encreased in the same extravagant proportion, and all for the same purpose of supporting a corrupt influence. We are now a new House of Commons, and I expect more virtue from the number of new men among us, than from the old ones, hackneyed in the ways of prodigality. Their days are different from those, when your predecessor filled that chair, when one member could say to another, "if you'll support my job, I'll support yours;" while the people of Ireland paid the piper.

Captain Burgh followed Mr Mason in recommending Sir Henry to postpone his motion.

Mr Brown of Trinity College thought the state of the nation might now be made out.

Mr Flood—I find myself little capable of speaking to this question, oppressed with sickness as I am; nor in the least degree expecting such a question this night, and more astonished than ever I was in my life to find the least symptom of opposition rising on the other side of the House. The opposition to it should originate here, for the resolution does not go as far as it ought to do. In Lord Townshend's administration, a resolution was proposed—"that the condition of this country required every practicable retrenchment to be made in its expences;" and the Administration of that day thought they had done enough, and had allowed themselves latitude sufficient, by amending it with these words—"consistent with the welfare thereof, and the honourable support of his Majesty's government;" though the resolution so amended, stood then exactly like the present motion. [Here the Clerk, at Mr Flood's desire, read the former resolution.] But I think this motion still allows too great an inlet to public profusion. Some men will think of their own welfare, when the welfare of the country is the object, and include their own support within the honourable support of his Majesty's government;—I did not, therefore, think any man on the side of Administration would have opposed the motion; I rather supposed they would have called out in triumph to let it pass—that they would have exulted to see the new Commons, the new Country, Ireland, in its emancipated and dignified state, tolerate the nonsense that was current in Lord Townshend's Administration. I am as willing as any man to pay compliment to Ministry, both here and in England, to allow them every degree of credit for their honourable intentions; I have not the smallest ground of animosity or resentment to them, and when I hear economy recommended from the Throne, almost in the words of the Hon. Bart. I am astonished at an opposition to his motion. Indeed, I believe the words of that recommendation were by some accident misplaced, or that Government has not digested the plan of retrenchment;—they should not have followed immediately the mention of the Genevan colony, a body of virtuous men, who to avoid the most ignominious slavery, have sought an asylum in the arms of this country. It was not the proper place to use the word economy; if there disgraces the virtuous and generous act of men who have just recovered their own liberty; by placing it there, we may lose a great deal of honour, but can save very little money. But it is not in such little things we are to look for relief—our retrenchments should reach establishments, and not, like England, plunge deeper each day in ruin. Ministry both here and in that kingdom, have been often warned of the fatal consequences that must follow, but these warnings have been treated as the visions of speculative men. England, that great and mighty country, now staggers under a load of debt, distressed and dismembered, her expences overwhelm her; and where is the man who will say she shall be redeemed? Where is the man who will say, I will redeem her, and will say how? Though every little Minister, and every little man who imagines he is a Minister, is ready to undertake the management of her affairs: Where is the man who will say that Ireland ought to have a peace establishment of 15,000 men? When the augmentation took place in Lord Townshend's Administration this country was unable to bear it, and since that day we have been involving ourselves deeper and deeper, because we have engaged her in an undertaking beyond her strength; when all the world united against Britain, and the world surrounded with enemies on every side, we gave way to the feelings of our hearts and spared her 4000 men, and some time after, in the instant *de flagrante bello*, we granted her more than half our remaining troops; if then in time of war the country could subsist without troops, will any any man say that in time of profound peace she ought to support 15,000 men? No, now is the time for reducing your military establishment—let your intention be known this day, that the Right Hon. Secretary may have time to communicate with England: if you neglect the present opportunity, no Minister hereafter will have even a pretence for restoring the finances of this country. I mean pension either here or in England; I can gain nothing by it; I am ready in either place, like a man, to support Ministers when they are right, and, whenever they are wrong, to oppose them, and resist their measures. At present, I hope my Hon. Friend will allow me to alter his motion, and state a precise one—I would have it run thus: "Resolved, that the condition of this country requires every practicable retrenchment, &c. and that the military establishment, in its present form, affords room for effectual retrenchment." I love the army, as a set of brave and worthy men, but I would not sacrifice the country to their benefit. Now, Sir, if Ministers really mean economy, they will agree with this amendment of mine; if not, they will amuse us with words only.

Mr George Ponsonby—I wish not, Sir, to speak to the question, but to advert to some expressions that fell from the Right Hon. Bart. who made the motion, in which he glanced a reflection on the person who filled that chair before you, whose conduct, I am certain, will stand the test of the most minute enquiry; nor can any hints from a man, whose person and opinions I hold in like contempt, have weight with me, if any every suggestion he can make on that head is false."

[Mr P. then, with a warmth that does honour to his piety, entered into a short defence of his father's conduct, the Right Hon. John Ponsonby who was alluded to; and concluded with an eulogium on the Administration here, and in England, and hinted that Mr Flood had supported the Administration of Lord Townshend, when the augmentation of the army took place.]

Mr *Flood* said, he had not supported Mr Ponsonby's measures, but he had opposed Lord Townshend's administration; he said this to exculpate Mr Ponsonby from the charge of ingratitude; for, when he had felt the hand of power, Mr Ponsonby had not supported him; but he never looked at such little things as the interest of particular men, or their party. They appeared great indeed to the men who were engaged in them, but, in the eyes of the man who contemplates the public welfare they vanish into nothing. Had I said the last in the hearing of the other's supporters, the Honourable Gentleman [illegible] me, when in his loudest tone he cried out to have me called to order, and seemed to reproach ministers with pusillanimity, for delaying the sentence. He declared indeed, that he had no personal dislike to me, but it was only to oblige one or two particular friends; yet the gentleman boasts of his principles, Whig connections, Whig friends he may justly boast, but such conduct was a manifestation of Whig apostacy. Fact and nature have established this limit to power, it cannot subsist divested of rectitude. Do we mean to make up the works of retrenchment ourselves, or will we leave it to some to do it for us? Will we retrench our own expences, or leave it to others to economize for us? If we proceed upon the business, the people will stand grateful and admiring spectators of our progress; if not, they may perhaps take it up themselves. Let us then act honestly. Let us tell Great Britain what no man can deny, That the military is the place to make retrenchment. I will suppose ministers as good as any man can wish; but 'tis our duty to give them opportunity of exercising their honest intentions.

Mr *George Ponsonby*. I did not call upon Administration to turn the Right Honourable Gentleman from his employment. He was then in opposition; and I said that for my part, I was not afraid to lose a profitable employment.

The Speaker called the gentlemen to order, and said, no mention could be made in the House, of any thing which had passed formerly.

Mr *Fushe* said, the resolution required time to consider of. It involved much matter. He recollected, indeed, our losing 4000 men to die in the West Indies, at a time when we dared not send a shroud to bury them in. Why, continued he, do we appoint a Committee of Accounts, if we do their business before they meet?

Mr *Pelham*. "I am really an enemy to previous questions, and would rather meet the Right Honourable Baronet's motion itself. The question is such a one as I would readily accede to; for I am flattered and encouraged by what the Right Honourable Gentleman has said on the occasion respecting both kingdoms. But can any harm result from possessing ourselves of every possible information. You have an advantage in this kingdom we have not in England, of seeing the accounts of the two last years, by which you may with some degree of certainty be directed in your future provisions. Now, Sir, if the Right Honourable Mover will make his motion as an addition to the Committee of Accounts, I have no objection to it, and from the known integrity and experience of the gentlemen who have managed the establishments for the two last years, I have the most flattering hope of every requisite assistance in effecting all possible retrenchments."

The *Prime Serjeant* declared his disapprobation of the motion as premature; the Committee of Accounts having not yet entered upon business.

Mr *Grattan*. I shall not trouble you long, nor take up the time of the House, by apologizing for bodily infirmity, or affected infirmity. I shall not speak of myself, or enter into a defence of my character, having never appreciated; think it not necessary for the House now to investigate what I know to be a fact. I think it would be better to go into business, as the House did upon another occasion, without waiting the formality of the Committee's report; as to any future honourable reward that a grateful nation has bestowed upon me, for ever binds me to make every return in my power, and particularly to oppose every unnecessary expence. I am for thinking with the honourable gentleman, as to the speech, I believe he will find instances where economy has been

recommended from the Throne, but prodigality practised; this was the case in Lord Hercourt's administration. An administration which had the support of the Honourable Gentleman, and therefore, he of all men, cannot be at a loss to reject that illusory œconomy, which has so often appeared in the speeches of Lord Lieutenants. With respect to the Genevese, I never could have thought it possible to give the speech such a bias as has been mentioned, and that people would be deceived, if they give credit to any declamation that infers from the words of the speech, any thing but an honest œconomy in applying the public money fairly to their use. The nation has derived great honour from this transaction, and I would be sorry to have it tarnished by inference and insinuation. In 1771, when the burdens of the country were comparatively small, I made a motion similar to this, the Hon. Gentleman then opposed me; I have his sanction now, that I was right and he was wrong; and I say this, that though Gentlemen may for a while vote against retrenchments, they will at last see the necessity of them. Yet while I think retrenchments absolutely necessary, I am not very sure that this is just the time to make it in the army; now when England has acted justly, I will not say generously; now when she has lost her empire; when she still feels the wounds of the last unhappy war, and comforts herself only with the faithful friendship of Ireland. If in 1769, when the liberties of Ireland were denied, and those of America in danger, it was thought unadviseable to retrench our army; there can be no such reason to reduce it now, when both are acknowledged and confirmed. When we voted 4000 men to butcher our own brethren in America, the Hon. Gentleman should have opposed that vote; but perhaps, he will be able to explain the propriety of sending 4000 Irishmen thither. But why not look for retrenchments in the revenue and other departments; in my mind, the proper mode would be, to form a fair estimate of what would be a reasonable peace establishment, and reduce our several departments to it.

Mr *Flood*. The Right Hon. Member can have no doubt of the propriety of my saying a word in reply to what he has delivered; every Member in the House can bear witness of the infirmity I mentioned, and therefore, it required little candour to make a nocturnal attack upon that infirmity; but I am not afraid of the Right Hon. Member. I will meet him any where, or upon any ground, by night or by day. I would stand poor in my own estimation, and in my country's opinion, if I did not stand far above him; I did not come here dressed in a rich wardrobe of words to delude the people; I am not one who has promised repeatedly to bring in a bill of Rights, yet does not bring in that bill, or permit any other person to do it; I am not one who threatened to impeach the Chief Justice of the King's Bench for acting under an English law, and afterwards shrunk from that business; I am not the author of the simple repeal; I am not one who, after saying the Parliament was a Parliament of prostitutes, endeavoured to make their voice subservient to my interest; I am not one who would come at midnight, and attempt by a vote of this House, to stifle the voice of the people, which my egregious folly had raised against me; I am not the gentleman who subsists upon your accounts; I am not the mendicant patriot who was bought by my country for a sum of money, and then sold my country for prompt payment; I am not the man who in this House loudly complained of an infringement made by England, in inlarding Ireland in a bill, and then sent a missive to Dungannon that Ireland was not included; I never was bought by the people, nor ever sold them. The gentleman says he never apostatized, but I say I never changed my principles; let every man say the same, and let the people believe them if they can. But, if it be so bad a thing to abandon office in the state, how comes the Gentleman connected with persons in office? they, I hope, are men of virtue; or how came the Gentleman so closely connected with Colonel Fitzpatrick? I object to no man for being in office: a patriot in office is the more a patriot for being there. There was a time, when the glories of the great Duke of Marlborough shrunk and withered before those of the Right Honourable Gentleman; when palaces superior to Blenheim were to be built for his reception; when pyramids and pillars were to be raised, and adorned with emblems and subscriptions sacred to his virtue; but the pillars and pyramids are now sunk, though then the great Earl of Chatham was held inferior to him. However, he is still so great that the Queen of France, I dare say, still have a song made on the name of Grattan. Lord Harcourt practised economy; but what was the economy of the Duke of Portland? 100,000 l. was voted to raise 20,000 seamen, though it was well known that one third of that number could not be raised, and what the application of the money? it was applied to the raising of the execrated fencibles. It is said I supported Lord Harcourt's administration; it is true, but I never deserted my principles, but carried them into the Cabinet with me. A Gentleman, who now hears me, knows that I proposed to the Privy Council an Irish Mutiny bill, and that not with a view of any Parliamentary grant; I supported an absentee tax; and while I was in office, registered my principles in the books of Government; and the moment I could not influence Government to the advantage of the nation, I ceased to act with them. I acted for myself; I was the first that ever told them that an Irish Mutiny bill must be granted. If this country is now satisfied, is it owing to that Gentleman? No, the simple repeal, disapproved and scouted by all the lawyers in England and Ireland, shews the contrary; and the only apology he can make is, that he is no lawyer at all. A man of warm imagination and brilliant fancy, will sometimes be dazzled with his own ideas, and may for a moment fall into error; but a man of sound head could not make so egregious a mistake, and a man of an honest heart should not persist in it after it was discovered. I have now done, and give me leave to say, if the Gentleman enters often into this kind of colloquy with me, he will not have much to boast of at the end of the Sessions.

Mr *Grattan*.—In respect to the House, I could wish to avoid personality, and return to the question; but I must request liberty to explain some circumstances alluded to by the honourable member. The honourable member has alluded to St Christopher's bill; I will declare the fact—he may tell a story—When I received a copy of that bill, it gave me much pain and much offence. I thought I saw the old intention of binding Ireland by English law; I therefore spoke to that effect in this House; I also showed the bill to all the most able and virtuous men in the kingdom; who were of opinion my suggestion was wrong. Under this opinion I acquiesced, and the event has justified it. As to my coming at midnight to obtain a vote, imposing silence on the people, I deny it; it was misstated in the papers; my resolution was to declare this country free, and that any person who should speak or write to the contrary was a public enemy. All the House, all the revered and respected characters in the kingdom heard me, and know what I say is true; but it is not the slander of the foul tongue of a bad character that can defame me. I maintain my reputation in public and private life; no man who has not a bad character can say I ever deceived him; no country has called me cheat. I will suppose a public character, a man not now in this House, but who formerly might have been here. I will suppose it was his constant practice to abuse every man who differed from him, and to betray every man who trusted him. I will suppose him active. I will begin from his cradle, and divide his life into three stages. In the first he was mischievous, in the second corrupt, and in the third seditious. Suppose him at every period his honour equal to his oath, and I will stop him and say, Sir, your talents are not so great as your life was infamous; your were silent for years, and you were silent for money. When affairs of consequence to the nation were debating, you might be seen passing by the doors, like a guilty spirit, just waiting for the moment of putting the question, that you might pop in and give your venal vote; or you might be seen hovering over the dome, like an ill-omened bird of night, with sepulchral note, a cadaverous aspect, and broken beak, ready to stoop and pounce upon your prey—you can be trusted by no man—the people cannot trust you—the ministers cannot trust you—you deal out the most impartial treachery to both—you tell the nation it is ruined by other men, when it is sold by you—you fled from the embargo—you fled from the mutiny bill—you fled from the sugar bill. I therefore tell you, in the face of your country, before all the world, and in your very beard—you are not an honest man.

Mr *Flood*.—I have heard a very extraordinary harangue indeed, and I challenge any man to say that any thing half so unwarrantable was ever uttered in the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman set out with declaring, he did not with to use personality; and no sooner has he opened his mouth, than forth issues all the venome that ingenuity and disappointed vanity for two years brooding over corruption has produced—but it cannot taint my public character; four and twenty years employed in your service has established that; and as to my private, let that be learned from my country, from my friends, from those under my own roof. To those I appeal; and this appeal I boldly make, with utter contempt of insinuations, false as they are illiberal. The whole force of what has been said rests upon this, that I once accepted office, and this is called apostacy; but is a man the less patriot for being an honest servant of the Crown. As to me, I took as great a part with the first office of the state at my back, as ever the Right Hon. Gentleman did with mendicency behind him.

Mr *Flood* rose again, and was proceeding to justify himself, when the Speaker at last rose, and called for the support of the House to keep the gentlemen in order; when, on Mr John Burke moving that the gentlemen should be made to promise that nothing further should pass between them, the House was cleared; during which Mr Flood and Mr Grattan disappeared.

After some further debate on the motion then under consideration of the House, and the general sense of the members appearing to be against it, it was, after several amendments, negatived without a division.

At eleven o'clock the question of adjournment was agreed to, when Mr *Forster* called the attention of the House, by informing the Speaker, that he thought it would be proper for the preservation of the peace, and to prevent any mischief that might ensue from the unhappy difference that arose between two members of that House, as also for the dignity of the House, that a mode should be struck out for taking them into custody, either by the Serjeant at Arms, the Sheriffs of the city, or some other persons appointed for that purpose; which being settled, (after the Provost, Mr Bennet, Mr Gardiner, the Recorder, and some other members had spoke to the business) the Speaker, attended by several members, most patiently waited a full hour, when General Luttrell informed the Speaker, a magistrate, (Alderman Exshaw) who had taken one of the members (Mr Flood) into custody, was then at the bar, and requested he would lay his commands on him, to have the said member forthcoming in the morning, and to use his best endeavours for taking the other into custody. The Recorder, likewise, by consent of the House, issued a warrant for that purpose, after which the House adjourned until to-morrow.

INTELLIGENCE from LLOYD'S, *Oct.* 28.

This morning, arrived at the Irish coast a mail from the Leeward Islands, last from Antigua, brought to Plymouth in the Prince William Henry packet boat in 31 days.

Captain Skiff, of the Princess Royal, arrived in the Downs from Maryland, spoke the Friendship, Gear, of Liverpool, in lat. 37½ long. 64. all well.

Gibraltar, Oct. 2. This day put in here the Madona del Buen Consiglio, Mosichi, from Cadiz, bound to Genoa. She was run foul of by the French ship, L'Amphitrite, from Martinico for Guinea, in a gale of wind at 4 A. M. to day in the Gut, and damaged; the Amphitrite is also put in here to repair, having lost her bowsprit.

The Sussex Christina, Zander, from Dantzick for Bristol, is lost in the Categat; the crew saved.

The Amiable Louisa, Sunderland, from London to Rotterdam, run on shore near the entrance of the Maese, and was abandoned by the crew, but is since got off with three feet water in her hold, and is arrived at Rotterdam.

Captain Sherry, of the Trelawney, arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, parted with the Portland Planter, Howe, from Jamaica for London, on the 8th ult. the west end of Cuba, out fifteen days; also spoke Captain Mivers, of the Nestor, from Jamaica for New York, on the 17th ult. clear of the Gulph.

From the London Papers, Nov. 1.

LONDON.

Yesterday the purser of the Asia East-Indiaman, Captain Maw, from Coast and China, came to the India-House, with the agreeable news of the above ship being safe arrived in the Downs. She sailed on her outward-bound voyage the 20th of February, 1781.

This morning some dispatches were received from Newfoundland, brought over in the Fanny, Captain Webb, which is arrived at Waterford. They bring an account of several ships from Boston and New-York being safe arrived at St John's.

Yesterday Sir Henry Fletcher was closeted with the Duke of Portland for several hours, and on Wednesday last he dined with the Duke, Mr Fox, Lord North, and some other of the Cabinet Ministers, when they sat together till two o'clock in the morning, in a close conference on the subject of the East India affairs. This is of all others the matter which most immediately occupies the attention of Ministers. They have been engaged in enquiries and conferences on the Company's affairs, every day for this week past: it is the first matter to be agitated in Parliament; and we can assure our readers, from unquestionable authority, that the recal of Governor Hastings is determined on: but it is expected he that he will prevent that harsh measure by a previous resignation, which, the public knows he has already proposed; but his friends are yet negociating for his continuance in place. *Eng. Chron.*

Yesterday morning died at Bath, the Right Honourable Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp, Baron Spencer. He married Miss Georgiana Poyntz in 1755, by whom he has had four daughters, the eldest of whom is the present Duchess of Devonshire; and one son, John Viscount Althorp, now Earl Spencer.

Lord Althorpe, present member for Surrey, is only son and heir to the family fortune and dignities; and, should the present dangerous illness finish that nobleman's existence, another contest for Surrey, perhaps as earnest as the last one, will take place, besides a voice in the Peers gained to the *Ins:* of the day.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 1.

"This evening letters were received in town from *Dijon*, and from several capital commercial houses at Paris, with advice, that no less than fifteen houses had broke at *Besançon*, to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand pounds. It is also said, that another house in Paris has likewise failed for three millions of livres. This intelligence when generally known, will, it is to be feared, occasion no small alarm to the Dutch and French connections in the city.

"Nothing is yet concluded upon here as to the candidates likely to start for York, in the room of the late *Sir Charles Turner*. *Mr Fitzwilliam* is talked of, and the Yorkshire Committee, it is said, intend to name a person they mean to recommend for that honour.

"Ministry have frequent consultations with the Bank Directors on the state of the funds, which become every day more and more alarming, though nothing is yet determined on.

"There is no truth in the report that matters are in a fair way of being amicably adjusted with Ireland. On the contrary, they wear the most gloomy aspect. A little time, however, will bring the affairs of Ireland under the discussion of Parliament, of which, as well as every other topic that may come under their consideration, you may depend upon having an early and authentic account.

"Since writing the above, advices respecting the above mentioned bankruptcies have been received by *Mr Adams* from Paris."

Last night, was married at Powderhall, near Edinburgh, Captain Charles Thompson, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Jean Selby, youngest daughter of Robert Selby, Esq. of Bonnyhaugh.

On Saturday the 1st current, Mrs Munro of Culcairn was safely delivered of a son at Milncraig in Rossshire.

Yesterday, Dr Stevenson, physician at Berwick, a graduate of this University, and an extraordinary member of the Royal Medical Society, was elected one of the fellows of the Royal College of Physicians.

This day, being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, a round of the great guns was fired from the Castle, and the same was observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

Yesterday, being the fair of Down, there was a very great shew of cattle and horses; but so great was the demand from all quarters, that they were instantly sold off at uncommon high prices, and a number of purchasers were disappointed. Such a market is not remembered to have been seen in that place. Horses did not sell so high.

The Synod of Angus and Mearns met at Dundee 28th October. Two overtures were laid before them on the subject of patronage: Both proceeded on a narrative of the unconstitutional nature and pernicious effects of the act 1712; and proposed, that next General Assembly should be humbly requested to use their best endeavours for the repeal of said act, particularly by proper applications for obtaining the support of the landed interest. But the first of these overtures, which was transmitted by the Committee of Overtures, and supported by what is called the *high party*, recommended the substitution of the act 1690, with such alterations as might appear expedient; while the second, which was presented in the Synod during the debate, and patronised by what is called the *moderate party*, urged, that all in the communion of the Church of Scotland should have a vote in the election of their parish ministers. After long debates, the Synod first voted, "*transmit the overture, or not?*" and it carried "*transmit.*" They then voted, "*transmit first or second overture?*" and it carried, "*first overture.*"—Time must tell how far the high constitution of a certain society in the west will relish such an unexpected and grand addition of new allies.

On Friday last, William Burnet was executed at Aberdeen, in pursuance of his sentence at last Circuit, for stealing a mare and an ox. His behaviour was very proper to his unhappy situation, and he died very penitent.

Notwithstanding what has been reported to the contrary, we can assure our readers that it was not until this morning that Mr Flood and Mr Grattan were severally brought before Lord Chief Justice Lord Annaly, the first by Alderman Exshaw, and the latter by Sheriff Kirkpatrick. His Lordship, after severe but friendly reprimand and official admonitions, bound each in recognizances of 20,000 l. to keep the peace. We may therefore hope, that through the interposition of friends these ornaments of their country and its senate, will be perfectly reconciled; and that, forgetting every thing but the good of their country, we may see them concur in its service. *Dublin Ev. Post.*

Mr Flood and Mr Grattan, attended by their friends Montgomery, of Donegal, and Caffe, had almost reached the ground appointed for an interview which must have proved fatal to at least one of the men, who so justly are the boast and glory of Ireland. To elude the vigilance of the Sheriffs and Alderman Exshaw, neither of the gentlemen slept in their own houses; however, proper perfons were stationed at all the avenues leading from town, and happily intelligence was given the Magistrates, before they arrived at Ballybough-bridge. *Ibid.*

The Class of NATURAL HISTORY will be opened by Dr WALKER, on Wednesday the 12th inst. in the University Museum. The Class will meet at Two o'clock afternoon, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mr ROBERT DICK, Advocate, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, begins a Course of Lectures on Justinian's Institutions and Pandects, upon the 20th instant. The Lectures on the Institutions in English.

The extraordinary length of IRISH PARLIAMENTRY INTELLIGENCE, *which we wished to lay before our readers as fully as possible, puts it out of our power to give room to the favours of several Correspondents, articles of intelligence, &c.*

To be LET on a leafe of Three or Eight Years,

A Well frequented APOTHECARY's SHOP,

in an eligible fituation of the town for bufinefs. And, as the poffeffor of faid fhop propofes giving up that branch of his bufinefs, the Furniture, Drugs, and Utenfils, will be SOLD on moderate terms.

Any perfon inclining to purchafe the ftock of medicines, which are all frefh and good, may have immediate entry to the fhop.

For particulars, enquire at the publifher of this paper.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW FLY DILIGENCES.

THE Proprietors of the Glafgow Fly Coaches, which did run from Meff. George Warden's, ftabler in the Grafs-market, Edinburgh; and James Buchanan's, Saracen's Head Inn, Glafgow, have now put on that Stage, NEW LARGE CHAISES, commonly called DILIGENCES, which will eafily contain three infide paffengers.

Continues to fet out (every lawful day) from the above Inn, at eight o'clock in the morning precifely.

N. B. Paffengers who chufe to take the full feats of this Diligence, may be accommodate at any early or later hour, by giving notice to the offices the evening preceding, which will be particularly attended to.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Provoft, Magiftrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be expofed to public roup, within the Council Chamber, on Wednefday the 26th day of November current, betwixt the hours of five and fix afternoon,

The RUINOUS BUILDINGS and AREA on the weft fide of the Back Stairs, very commodious for building upon, as the purchafer will have an entry by the Laigh Walk, the prefent entry to Sir Wm. Forbes and Company's counting-houfe, an entry by the Exchange Stair to the eaft of it, and another entry from the Back Stairs.

The articles and conditions of roup to be feen at the City Clerks Chamber.

By order of the Right Honourable

The Lord Provoft, the Magiftrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

ALL-HALLOW-FAIR of this City is to begin on Monday the 10th of November curt. at twelve o'clock noon, to continue the ufual time; and is to be kept and held in the MIDDLE BEARDFORD's PARK.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be expofed to public roup and fale, within the Cuftomhoufe of Fort-William, upon Wednefday the 12th of November 1783, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

1294 Gallons of Brandy.

The conditions of fale to be feen at the faid Cuftomhoufe on the morning of the day of fale, and on the day immediately preceding, at cuftomhoufe hours.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, November 3. 1783.

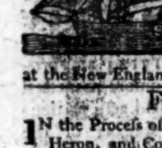
By Order of the Hon. Commiffioners of Excife,

THERE will be expofed to SALE, by public auction, in the Excife Office in Greenock, on Friday the 14th of November inftant, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Cutter or Veffel called the PEGGY OF DOVER, (of the Burthen of 84 tons,) with all her TACKLE, APPAREL, and FURNITURE, lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

The Veffel, with her materials and inventary, and the conditions of fale, to be feen in the hands of Captain Gellie, of the Prince of Wales Excife Yacht, or Mr John Rankine Supervifor of Excife at Greenock.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.



THE ATHOLL SMACK,

JAMES MURRAY Mafter,

LYING at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh and all places adjacent, and fails the 12th November 1783, to be depended on.

Letters on bufinefs, directed to the mafter at the New England Coffee-houfe, will be properly attended to.

FIRST NOTICE.

IN the Procefs of Ranking and Sale at the inftance of Meff. Douglas, Heron, and Co. late bankers in Ayr, and their factor and manager, AGAINST Alexander Fergufon of Craigdarroch, Efq; advocate, and his creditors, the Lord Braxfield, Ordinary to the ranking of the creditors, by interlocutors dated 7th March and 29th July laft, ordained notice to be given, That the following fubjects have lately been difcovered to belong to the bankrupt, and are to be fold as part of his eftate, viz. All and whole the Two-merk-land of Minnyryle, of old extent, with the houfes, biggings, yards, annexis, connexis, parts and pendicles of the fame; lying in the barony of Glencairn, parifh thereof, and fheriffdom of Dumfries:—As alfo, all and whole the juft and equal third part of the One-merk-land of Knockfting, being the eaft fide thereof, called Pointfoot, with the whole pertinents thereof, lying in the parifh of Dalry, and ftewartry of Kirkcudbright;—As alfo, Two-and-a-half-merk-land of Drumreggan, lying within the parifh of Glencairn, and fheriffdom of Dumfries;—And alfo, the Lands of Nether Caitloch, alfo lying in the faid parifh of Glencairn, and fheriffdom of Dumfries;—and likewife the Liferent during the fubfiftence of the marriage between the faid Alexander Fergufon and his prefent fpoufe Mrs Deborah Cutlar, of all and whole a new-built brick tenement of houfes lying in Dumfries, in that part thereof called Calvert's Vennel, with the pertinents of the fame; and all which fubjects are more particularly defcribed in the title-deeds thereof.

C. H. STEVENSON.

STOCKING TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD upon Friday next, the 7th inftant, The Whole STOCKING upon the Farms of Weft Muir and Weft Mains of DUNDAS, confifting of

WHEAT,	OATS,—and
BEAR,	PEASE,

And alfo,

The Whole other STOCKING upon thefe Farms.

Thefe farms lie within a meafured mile fouth of Queensferry.

AN INN TO LET.

TO be LET for the purpofe of an INN, that HOUSE at Livingfton Kirk, prefently poffeffed by Thomas Ramfay, being the firft ftage from Edinburgh to Glafgow.

The proprietor will, upon moderate terms, make fuch additions to the Houfe and Offices as the tenant fhall think proper, will accomodate him with any quantity of Ground, and give every other fuitable encouragement.

For particulars apply to James Gray writer, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

LANDS in MID-LOTHIAN to LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Martinmas 1783, The FARM of LIMPHOY, confifting of 110 Scots acres, lying in the parifh of Currie. The moft part of this farm has been for feveral years in pafture, part whereof is already inclofed, and the whole is propofed to be inclofed and fubdivided into fix divifions. The farm is fituated upon the water of Currie, about fix miles weft from Edinburgh.

Alexander Greig, at Currie, will fhow the lands, and for further particulars, application may be made to John Scot, Efq; younger of Malleny, or Allen Macdougall, writer to the fignet, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT new-built Tenement of LAND, lying

in the middle of Todrick's Wynd, belonging to Alexander Weir painter, St James's Square, confifting of nine dwelling-houfes, all cheerful and neatly finifhed, and very convenient for accommodating fmall families; renting from three guineas to feven guineas per annum. The upper flat confifts of a dining-room, parlour, two bedrooms, three bed-clofets, kitchen, garrets, and other conveniencies; and on the top there is a fmall greenhoufe, a grotto, and an elegant octogon, which commands a moft agreeable profpect of the mouth of the Frith, North Berwick Law, the Bafs, Arthur's Seat, and the country to the fouth and weft. Which laft-mentioned houfe and pertinents the purchafer may have immediate accefs to, as it was in the poffeffion of the proprietor till Whitfunday laft, and never let to a tenant.

The title-deeds are clear, and in the hands of George Cairncrofs writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain for the whole or any part of the fubjects; and for further particulars intending purchafers may apply to the proprietor, or the faid George Cairncrofs.

A HOUSE TO LET.

THAT LODGING, in the Abbey of Holyroodhoufe, fome time poffeffed by the Earl of Glafgow, is to be let for fuch number of years as can be agreed on, either furnifhed or unfurnifhed. It confifts of dining room, drawing room, three bed-chambers, and dreffing-room, fervants hall, kitchen, &c. &c. Rent furnifhed 100 l. yearly; unfurnifhed 40 l.

For further particulars, enquire at Meffrs Hamilton and Son, Canongate.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE COUNTIES OF WIGTON AND KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Britifh Coffeehoufe, Edinburgh, upon Wednefday the 28th of January next, betwixt five and fix afternoon, The following LANDS, belonging to Nathaniel Agnew of Ochiltree, Efq; lying in the ftewartry of Kirkcubright, viz.

PARCEL I. The Lands of Cairoch, Craiglour, and Blackmark, lying in the parifh of Dalry, at prefent in the proprietor's natural poffeffion. When laft in leafe, thefe lands were let at 120 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands of Fingland, in the fame parifh, prefently under leafe for 18 years to run from Whitfunday 1784, at the rent of 70 l. Sterling. Thefe two parcels hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cefs-books 400 l. Scots.

III. The Lands of Cornharrow and Corlea, in the fame parifh, at prefent under leafe for 18 years to run from Whitfunday 1784, at the rent of 45 l. Sterling. Thefe lands hold blench of the Crown, and are rated in the cefs-books at 190 Scots.

PAS[illegible]A[illegible]D O,

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednefday the 17th of February next, within the houfe of James M'Colm vintner in Wigton, at four o'clock afternoon, the following LANDS belonging to Mr Agnew, lying in the fhire of Wigton, viz.

PARCEL I. The Lands of CHANG, in the parifh of Mochrum, under leafe for 18 years from Whitfunday 1784, at the rent of 44 l. Sterling; holding blench of the Crown, and rated in the cefs-books at 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of valuation.

II. The Lands of ALTIERY, in the fame parifh, under leafe at 45 l. Sterling, which expires at Whitfunday 1786. Thefe lands hold blench of the Crown, and are valued at 95 l. Scots.

III. The Lands of CULMALZIE and KIRRIELYAN, in the parifh of Kirkcinner, paying at prefent 115 l. Sterling of rent, by two leafes, which expire in 1784, and 1786. Thefe lands hold feu of the Crown, for payment of 7 l. 4 s. 6 d. Sterling, and are rated at 155 l. 18 s. 8 d. Scots valued rent. They are completely inclofed and fubdivided. There are houfes on the lands for two feparate farms, in good order.

IV. The Lands of AIRIES, lying contiguous to Culmalzie, in the fame parifh, under leafe to run for feventeen years from Whitfunday 1784, at the rent of 40 l. Sterling, holden feu of the Crown for payment of 1 l. 1 s. 3 d. 8-12ths Sterling yearly, and are rated in the cefs-books at 76 l. 16 s. Scots.

The whole lands are improveable. Chang and Altiery lie convenient for improvement by lime and fhells from the adjacent Bay of Luce; Culmalzie and Kirrielyan lie near the burgh of Wigton, and the harbour of Bladenock, where lime and fhells are to be eafily had.—There have been confiderably advanced rents offered for thefe lands.

For further particulars, apply to William Mcconnel writer in Wigton, or to Archibald Tod writer to the fignet, Edinburgh, who will fhow the title-deeds, the current leafes, and a plan of the lands, and to whom any perfon wanting to know the upfet prices, or inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

PRICE of BANGHOUSEWALLS, &c. REDUCED.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehoufe, Edinburgh, on Wednefday the 26th of November 1783, between the hours of fix and feven afternoon,

The LANDS of BANGHOUSEWALLS, lying in the parifh of Eccles and county of Berwick, and divided into two poffeffions, one poffeffed by Walter Gray, called The Infield of Banghoufewalls, rented at — L. 25 0 0

The other, called Banghoufewalls Hill, poffeffed by Robert Forfyth at the rent of — 30 0 0

L. 55 0 0

Thefe lands, with a fmall clump of planting, meafure 63 Englifh acres, and are now to be expofed at 1100 l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchafe.

Alfo Three Inclofures of ECCLESHIELLS, lying in the faid parifh and county. One of them, named Glebe Park, is not under leafe, and valued at the rent of — L. 24 3 0

The other two, named Shiels Park and Gladeholes Park, are poffeffed by William Wood, at the rent of — 37 4 0

Stripes of planting, valued yearly at — 1 0 0

L. 62 7 0

Thefe inclofures, with the planting, meafure 63 Englifh acres, and are now to be expofed at 1247 l. Sterling, being only twenty years purchafe.

The progrefs of writs, plan of the lands, and articles of roup, to be feen in the hands of William Bethun writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehoufe of Edinburgh, upon Thurfday the 11th December 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of KILLHILL, GARLOWBANK,

LANGBANK, and part of SHIELHILL, lying within the parifhes of Kirriemuir and Othlaw, and fheriffdom of Forfar, and paying about 356 l. Sterling of free rent, which rifes after Michaelmas 1788 to 370 l.

This eftate confifts of 1088 Scots acres, whereof 718 are arable. It lies about a mile eaft from Kirriemuir, and within three miles of Forfar.—There is near and eafy accefs to marle from the Loch of Kinnordie on the one hand, and from the Loch of Forfar upon the other; by the ufe of which manure the lands may be greatly improved, and the rental raifed, efpecially as no rent is prefently put upon 340 acres lately fet apart to this eftate on the divifion of the foreft of Platon. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a fubject. Thofe held of the Crown are valued at 590 l. 10 s. 0 d.

ALSO, the Lands of DRABEMYRE, ACHNADY, and BURNHEAD, lying within the parifh of Othlaw, and fheriffdom of Forfar, prefently paying of free rent about 54 l. Sterling, but which foon rifes to 58 l. Thefe lands confift of about 240 Scots acres, whereof 120 are arable, and 12 good haugh and meadow ground. They lie contiguous to the above eftate, and hold of a fubject fuperior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

For further particulars, apply to David Erfkine clerk to the fignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain for both or either of the above eftates.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

HIS Grace the DUKE of ROXBURGH being defirous to preferve the GAME on his lands in the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Eaft Lothian, hopes that no Gentlemen will fhoot or kill game thereon.——People are appointed to attend to the prefervation of the game, who have ftrict orders to profecute poachers at the law directs.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be LET for 26 years, or fuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfunday 1784,

The Farm of PRESTON WEST MAINS, lying in the parifh of Buncle and county of Berwick. This farm confifts of about 620 acres, whereof above 400 acres is dry low-lying ground, fituated on the banks of the water of White-water, which furrounds three fides of the farm, and is a fufficient fence for fheep, the other fide is moftly inclofed.—A great part of the ground is adapted for turnips and part of it hath been limed within thefe three or four years. It is well fheltered, hath plenty of water for inclofures, and is free of all burdens, fuch as thirlage, tythes, &c.

Thomas Bell farmer at Prefton Eaft Mains, or Andrew Jardine there will fhow the farm, and propofals for the fame may be made either to Robert Ainflie at Berrywell near Dunfe, or to James Walker writer to the fignet, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By Adjournment—upfet Prices reduced.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Seffion, upon Thurfday the 20th day of November 1783, betwixt the hours of fix and feven afternoon, within the Parliament-houfe,

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF,

and others, fituated in the parifh of Dunfermline and fhire of Fife (excepting 93 acres of the farm of Blackburn, already difpofed of, with the lands of Lufcar and Clune), with various Acres, Houfes, Yards, Mills, and Feu-duties in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline.

The proven free rent of thefe fubjects is about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d.—Of which, for mills, houfes, and yards, 177 l. and for feu-duties about 84 l.

The proven value of altogether is —	L. 19,924	9	7
Alfo the Conftabulary and Bailie Houfe in the Abbey of Dunfermline, prefently unfet, with a large area and other buildings, valued at —	150	0	0
Grounds for building and feuing on various new ftreets round the town of Dunfermline, already begun, valued at —	1040	0	0
Wood upon the lands of Pittencrieff, valued five years ago at —	831	10	4
Privilege of purchafing tiends of Back Acres, —	5	14	7
The proven value and upfet-price of thefe fubjects is	L. 21,951	14	6
But they are now to be fet up at the reduced price of	19,500	0	0

The coals and iron-ftone under 45 acres or thereabouts of thefe lands, called Mounthoolly, belong to Mr Wellwood of Garvock, and thofe under 70 acres or thereabouts of the northmoft part of the lands moft diftant from the houfe, have been difpofed of, with the general collieries of Lufcar and Clune, and Wefter Waldridge.

There is no value put upon a fubftantial and convenient manfion-houfe of ten rooms, befides clofets, nor upon a complete fet of new elegant office-houfes, pigeon-houfe, and fruit-wall, which have lately coft above 1200 l. nor on the referved coal and iron-ftone in about 250 acres of the lands. The valued rent is nearly equal to three freehold qualifications, and the land-tax and other confequential burdens are remarkably low in proportion to the real rent.

The place is well known to be convenient and beautiful almoft beyond defcription, with the fineft near and diftant profpects that can be met with. The trees are very thriving and beautiful.—The lands are moftly low rented, as they may, with little exception, be confidered as borough acres. There is an advance of rent, by agreements for leafes fince the judicial rental was taken, of about 20 l. per annum; and there cannot be a doubt of its advancing confiderably by a number of buildings on the various outlets, and new ftreets begun round the populous and increafing town of Dunfermline, more efpecially if the collieries were once fet fairly to work, and there was a refident heritor, who could give regular feus immediately.

ALSO,

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parifh of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, confifting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are feveral new houfes built; grofs rent, 23 l. 14 s. 0 d.; feu duty to the Trinity Hofpital valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent, 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.—

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was fet up formerly, —	L. 280	0	0
To be expofed now at the reduced price of —	250	0	0

2. James Alifon's late Feu; a Garden, with a large new Houfe thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 64 falls; grofs rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; Feu duty, converting the barley as above 7 l. 7 s. 3 d.; free rent, 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.—

The proven value, and at which it was fet up formerly, —	420	0	0
To be expofed now at the reduced price of —	365	0	0

3. William Wright's Feu—A Nurfery, containing five acres; grofs rent 26 l. 3 s.; feu-duty, 5 l. 10 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.—

Proven value at which it was fet up formerly,	350	0	0
To be expofed now at the reduced price of —	310	0	0

N. B. There is a very copious fpring of water in the center of this lot.

The title deeds, rentals, and plans of the eftate, with the articles and conditions of fale, will be feen in the hands of Meffrs John Callendar depute clerk of feffion, and William Anderfon clerk to the fignet.

Adam Paterfon, overfeer upon the eftate of Dunfermline, will fhow the premifes in Fifefhire; and Alexander Marr gardener, on the fouth fide of Leith Links, thofe at Hermitage.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seffion-houfe of Edinburgh, upon the 10th December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and Eftate of DUNNASKINE,

which belonged to the deceafed John Shaw of Dunnafkine, lying in the parifhes of Coylton and Dalmellington, and county of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of thefe lands is, —		L.	142	0	0
Deduce one-fifth for teind, the proprietor not having right to the teinds,	L. 28 8 0				
Public burdens,	1 12 7 2-12ths				
			29	2	7 2-12ths
Free rent,		L.	111	17	4 10-12ths
Upfet-price whereof, at twenty-two years purchafe,		L.	2461	2	10 4-12ths
Add, value of free teind at five years purchafe, after deducing minifter's ftipends, &c.			94	4	1 2-12ths
Total proven value of property-lands,		L.	2555	6	1 6-12ths
Feu-duties payable yearly from certain fubjects lying in the town of Dalmellington, feued to Robert Macgill and Gilbert Macwhirter, 1 l. 10 s. Sterling, which, valued at twenty-five years purchafe, is			37	10	0
Total proven value of the lands under fale, —		L.	2592	16	1 6-12ths

The lands are fituated in the heart of a fine country, and capable of great improvement.

The title-deeds and articles of fale may be feen in the hands of John Buchan writer to the fignet, or John Callender depute-clerk of Seffion.

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